

Constitutional Association
Montreal

Mississkoui



Standard.

J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836.

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From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

[SECOND SERIES.]

No. XI.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

Montreal, 23d February, 1836.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

I have satisfactorily proved, that the French agitators of Lower Canada, while they pretend to be reformers, are really the enemies of all reform; and that, while they profess a fervent attachment to abstract principles, they are truly the bigoted partisans of a French nationality; and I now proceed to shew, that the constitutionalists are the only champions of rational reform, the only friends of sound principles, the only advocates of equal rights.

Powerless in the French assembly and unconnected with the Frenchified government, they have not the slightest motive for cherishing any abuses, whether legislative or executive; and nothing but the most daring hardihood of the organs of the French faction could ever have attempted to stigmatise constitutionalists as the opponents of reform. I cannot more appropriately enter on this branch of my subject, than by calling your most serious attention to the subjoined document, which the petitions of constitutionalists have virtually called into existence. You will there learn something of the law of real property, which the French reformers wish to maintain and the English anti-reformers are anxious to amend.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Report of Special Committee.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the city and district of Montreal, respecting the state of the law relating to the creation of incumbrances upon real estate in this province, and praying for the establishment of Register Offices therein, with instructions to enquire into the subject matter of the said petition, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise; and to whom was also subsequently referred, the petition of certain inhabitants of the city of Quebec on the same subject, having attentively considered the said petitions, and weighed the testimony upon the subject, derived from various individuals resident in different parts of the province, have agreed upon the following

REPORT:

Your committee, without conceiving it necessary to enter into any lengthened reasoning, upon a subject whose determination mainly depends upon conclusions to

be drawn from facts, beg to state, generally, that whatever conduces to prevent fraud, expose deceit, and render the daily transactions between man and man, secure and certain, is an object of the greatest importance.

Your committee consider, that the introduction of foreign capital into a new country, whose principal wealth consists in its agricultural and general products, must materially promote its general prosperity, by encouraging the active energies of its inhabitants, and extending their means of improvement, not only to land actually under cultivation, but to the unsettled portions of the country; and that the advantages derivable from its introduction will be greatly increased, by means being at the same time afforded for its retention within the country.

The general results of agriculture and commerce are so blended, and connected together, that any increased facilities extended to the one become sensibly felt by the other, while depression in the like manner, is equally influential in its effects upon both.

If, therefore, the landed property of a country could be made to contribute to the advancement of its general interests, and the introduction of foreign capital could promote that desirable object, it clearly becomes expedient to render its transfer from hand to hand secure, expeditious, and economical: for this purpose it is requisite, that the written documents upon which titles to land in every civilised community depend, and to which the capitalist looks for protection, as well as proof of the holder's right, beyond the fact of his possession, should not be liable to be defeated, either by other documents being kept out of sight, or by the impossibility of procuring all the information necessary to ascertain the validity of the title, and the freedom of the property from tacit, or conventional incumbrance. It also follows, that means should be afforded by the law for the protection of capitalists against the effect of any documents which for the want of the use of such means, have not been brought to their knowledge.

Your committee conceive, that the establishment of offices in the Seigniorial parts of the province, for the Registration of titles to land, and the incumbrances created thereon, is the only effectual mode of attaining the above-mentioned objects, and of remedying the evils of which the petitioners complain; but they are also sensible that their establishment would be encompassed with difficulties, unless previous modifications are made in certain particulars of the existing law relating to real estate, which would, in a great degree remove the obstacles to the general measure, without endangering existing interests, or creating too sudden an innovation in a long established system of Jurisprudence.

Even if the introduction of these modifications should be productive of more inconvenience, or attended with greater difficulty than your committee now see any reasonable ground to apprehend, they still believe that the inconvenience and the difficulty will be greatly counterbalanced by the benefit to accrue from the change.

In order to assist their enquiries upon the subject matter contained in the petition submitted to them, your committee have extensively circulated amongst persons whose knowledge and experience were considered useful, a series of questions relating to the general measure, and the matters of detail connected with it;—the substance of the evidence and information derived from these various sources, your committee now submit to your honorable House.

It is generally admitted that under the existing system of Law, it is impossible to ascertain the freedom of any landed property in the Seigniorial parts of the province, from incumbrance, or the extent in which it may be incumbered, and that the only means available to persons desirous of purchasing real estate or of lending money on the security thereof, are—First, the integrity or honor of the seller or borrower.—Second, the general report respecting his estate or property.—Third, the proceeding of a *decret* for a Sheriff's title by suit at Law, and lastly—the obtaining of a judgment of confirmation of title under the act for the more effectual extinction of secret encumbrances. The two former means are evidently not to be relied upon, from numerous instances of fraud and destructive loss detailed in the testimony adduced before your committee, and the two latter are also equally inefficient from affording no relief against the operation of dower, an evil which has been productive of serious injury, and which is generally admitted to be of the greatest magnitude. The delay and expense of both these measures are so great that they are resorted to only where the real estate is of considerable value, & it is established that even these

limited means of protection are not participated in by the inhabitants of the country parts from the operation of the above causes. The evils of the present system are moreover fully proved by the numerous hypothecary actions constantly instituted against possessors of real estate, who were in profound ignorance of the existence of the incumbrance, until the action was instituted against them.

In consequence the resort to the act for a judgment of confirmation, or to a suit at law, for a *decret* is but partially efficacious in its operation, limited in practice to real property of considerable value, not available to the inhabitants of the country parts, does not disencumber real property from the worst evil of the present system, and is attended with great expense and loss of time.

Nor can the searches and investigations which are made use of previous to investments being effected by loan or purchase, satisfactorily ascertain the safety of the title or the freedom from incumbrance of the real property in question, because prudence cannot guard against representations whose falsehood it is at the time impossible to discover. It is moreover stated that from the expense and delay with which these investigations are attended, they are generally neglected by the peasantry to the ruin of themselves & families in many instances, and that transfers of real estate are not only impeded but frequently prevented.

By the establishment of Registry Offices, means would be afforded of arriving at a knowledge of all incumbrances on real property and the recurrence of fraud be prevented. By substituting a safe, ready and economical mode of transfer in the place of the present cumbrous and expensive system, capital would be attracted to and retained in the country, and real estate now much depreciated, be enhanced in value, while the great interests of agriculture and commerce would be promoted and the general welfare advanced.

The disclosures which would be afforded by these offices are considered by the evidence in general as most desirable, while its disadvantages would be of temporary duration, only operate in individual instances and solely affect the fraudulent and dishonest. That though it might be productive of pain and mortification in some cases, the general good is of paramount importance—and that the apprehensions entertained of unnecessary exposure are ill-founded and futile; for it is in evidence from the Registrars of the counties where the Registry system prevails, that though few transactions of any amount take place in the counties without reference to the book of registry, no instance has occurred in their experience since the establishment of those offices, of the disclosure of mortgages or incumbrances having been required except for actual purposes of sale or loan—they also state that great and universal satisfaction is entertained by all who have occasion to take advantage of the Registry, that real estate in all the counties has been greatly enhanced in value, transactions therein much facilitated, that its expense is trifling and no delay is incurred.

It is further urged that the partial advantages resulting from the necessity of the present public registration in the several Prothonotaries offices of Wills, Donations and other legal instruments bearing substitutions, demonstrate that neither inconvenience nor evil can arise from disclosure.

It is generally stated in the evidence that, it must be evident that a character of suspicion has from these causes been cast upon landed property in general, whether incumbered or not, by the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of this fact, and many instances are recorded in the evidence of the total inability of obtaining loans upon real estate the most free and unencumbered.

It is the general impression of those who from personal knowledge and experience are most competent to judge, that the difference in the habits, manner, language and laws of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, are of partial effect only in inducing emigrants to prefer settling themselves in Upper Canada and the United States; and that this marked preference proceeds principally from the want of security for their investments in this country, and from the delay and expense incident to the obtaining of even the partial protection of a *decret* or a judgment of confirmation.

The evidence forcibly insists on the advantages that would result from the rendering of all mortgages special, the abolishing of the customary dower and particularizing marriage rights of every kind. Customary dower has been the fruitful source of many of the evils complained of, and though it might have been intended to assure a provision for the widow and the orphan, it will be apparent by reference to the testimony

that its retention is inapplicable to the present condition of the province.

The evils of the present system regarding tutors and curators are also exhibited, and the remedy proposed consists in requiring specific security to be given by both.

Your committee have thus laid before your honorable house, the substance of the testimony adduced before them—they also have exhibited the evils of the existence of general and legal mortgages, the preference so often afforded to fraud and deceit, over honesty and integrity, the liability of land in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, to incumbrances both tacit and conventional, of which he had no notice,—that these evils surround all transactions of sale and loan, as regards real estate, with great hazard and difficulty, and that the only legal means of relief, the *decret* and judgment of confirmation of title, are, from the great expense and delay incidental to both, not generally resorted to, and only afford partial security.

Your committee are sensible of the advantages to flow from the establishment of Register offices in the Seigniorial parts of this province, but at present they are only disposed to prepare for their introduction in the removing of the obstacles in their way, by making such modifications and changes in the law, as are best fitted to attain the desired end, viz: 1. By rendering all mortgages special. 2. By entirely abolishing customary dower, and making all marriage rights of whatsoever nature, special and particularized. 3. By requiring that all claims, by privilege or mortgage, under any title or by any means whatsoever, including dower upon real property advertised for sale by the Sheriff, in virtue of a writ of execution, or advertised for a judgment of confirmation of title, shall be brought forward by opposition, within the time now limited by law in such cases. 4. By allowing no mortgage or incumbrance to be created by deed or instrument in writing, unless the same shall have been executed by a Notary resident in the county, in which the real property intended to be mortgaged, is situated, and lastly, by requiring Notaries to furnish certified statements of mortgages upon proper application made to them for that purpose.

Your committee, therefore, submit the expediency of introducing a bill before your honorable house, providing for the modifications of the law above suggested, which, if adopted by the Legislature, would prepare the way for the admission of the general measure of Registration, whenever it shall be deemed expedient to bring it forward.

With respect to the other reference made to your committee, the measure herein recommended will embrace the prayer of the petition of certain inhabitants of Quebec, so far as it is at present deemed expedient to advise towards the attainment of the more limited application of the system of Registration, prayed for in this instance.

All which is, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

G. MOFFATT, Chair man.

Committee Room,

Feb. 16, 1836.

I have the honor to be,
Friends and Countrymen,
Your most faithful and devoted servant
CAMILUS.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the house, the following letter:—

'Gray's Inn, LONDON, Jan. 4, 1836.

'SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the House of Assembly passed on the 18th November last; approving of my conduct while acting as their agent, and reappointing me to that important and honorable office.

'May I request of you Sir, to convey to the house my best thanks for the high honor they have conferred on me by these resolutions, and to state to them that no zeal or industry shall be wanting on my part to justify their good opinion, and as far as in me lies to forward the best interests of the people of Lower Canada.

To yourself, Sir, I have so many obligations that I should deem myself ungrateful did I not take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging them, and requesting you to believe that few things in my life have conferred on me pleasure and satisfaction equal to that derived from the kind expressions used towards me by yourself and your compatriots.

I remain, Sir, with great consideration your most obliged servant,

J. A. ROEBUCK.

The Hon. The Speaker of the house of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, the consideration of the report of the special Committee on Militia Laws, was fixed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Girouard, the petition of proprietors and Farmers whose lands are intersected by the Grenville canal, were referred to the committee on his Excellency's Message relating to the property occupied for the ordnance service in this Province.

Mr. Huet presented the 5th report of the Standing committee of education and schools; committed for Wednesday next.

Mr. Caron introduced a bill to suspend for a limited time, certain ordinances therein mentioned, as far as the same relate to the city of Quebec, and the city of Montreal and for preventing accidents by fire; second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Power reported his Excellency's message relating to light houses; committed for Friday next and two hundred copies to be printed.

Mr. Power presented the petition of the inhabitants of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, praying for a full and entire investigation into the complaints set forth in the petition of Mr. Deblois against Mr. Justice Thompson, so that ample justice may be rendered to all parties; committed to the standing committee of grievances, and to be printed.

Mr. Gury rose in his place, and brought under the consideration of the house, a certain article published in the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday, the 19th instant, addressed 'to the Editor of the Quebec Gazette,' dated 'Quebec 17th February, 1836,' and signed 'Piacular.'

On Motion of Mr. Gury, it was then ordered,—That Samuel Neilson and William Cowan, Esqrs. do appear at the bar of this house, to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, the order for receiving the amendment made in the committee to the inland customs bill, was discharged, and the bill recommitted for to-morrow in the forenoon sitting.

The militia bill was read a second time, and referred.

The bill relating to the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The house went into committee on the several reports of the Standing committee of public accounts,—on the state of the province,—and on certain parts of the Instructions to the Lower Canada commissioners; and after a long debate, and a division, (yeas 34, nays 37,) on a motion for the chairman to leave the chair, report progress and ask for leave to sit again, the committee rose at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, for want of a Quorum.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 10 o'clock, A. M.

In conformity to the order of yesterday, Samuel Neilson, Esq. appeared at the Bar, and was interrogated as follows by Mr. Gury:—

Are you the Proprietor or Editor of the newspaper entitled 'The Quebec Gazette,' now exhibited to you, dated Friday, the 19th Feb. instant?—I am both Proprietor and Editor.

Have you the affidavit of one William Dodds, referred to in an article signed 'Piacular,' dated 'Quebec, 17th February, 1836'?—The affidavit is in my possession. With the consent of the party who wrote and signed the article 'Piacular,' I can deliver the affidavit, on furnishing me with a receipt or certified copy.

Can you shortly ascertain whether the person who wrote the article signed 'Piacular,' will consent to your laying the same before the House?—I am responsible to the law for every thing which appears in the Quebec Gazette, of which I am the Editor.

Will you be pleased to lay the said original affidavit before the house, upon the receipt of the clerk at the bottom of a certified copy thereof; and on the understanding that the said original affidavit shall be returned to you?—Yes.

Mr. Neilson then withdrew.

The following is the affidavit alluded to; District of St. Francis.

William Dodds, of the Township of Ascot, in the County of Sherbrooke, being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that he is the same William Dodds, who was called before the committee of grievances, prosecuting the enquiry into the public character and conduct of the hon. W. B. Felton. That certain questions were put to this deponent, which he answered verbally to the person examining this deponent, that during such examination, only one other person, Daniel Weir, of Ascot, was present; that this deponent has been shown a copy of the report of the said committee, and certain answers purporting to be the answers of this deponent to questions put to him; that by

the first answer the deponent is made to say, that he has paid the sum of two hundred dollars to the hon. W. B. Felton for a lot of land in Ascot, which is not true; as this deponent stated that he had not yet settled with Mr. Felton for the same; that this deponent is made to say by his answer to the seventh question, that none of the land was cleared—this deponent stated that none of the land was completely cleared, but what was called eight acres had been cut down and burned, and a log house built upon it, when he bought the land from Mr. Felton, and which house he now inhabits; that the eighth answer is wholly untrue, and was never given by this deponent, whereby he is made to state that there was no building or house upon the lot, the very reverse being the case; that the ninth answer must also, in consequence, be untrue, and was not given by this deponent; further deponent saith not and hath signed,

WILLIAM DODDS.
Sworn before me, at Sherbrooke, the 17th February, 1836,

DAVID MOE, J. P.
David Weir of the Township of Ascot, farmer being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person referred to in the foregoing affidavit; that the facts stated therein are true, and doth corroborate the same; further the deponent saith not, and has signed,

DAVID WEIR
Sworn before me, at Sherbrooke, the 17th February, 1836.

DAVID MOE, J. P.
Mr. Gury presented the report of the Special committee on the petitions from Montreal and Quebec, for the establishment of Registry Offices; to be printed.

Mr. Gury then introduced a bill to prevent and punish Stellation; second reading Thursday next.

The bill relating to the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, was passed.

The Inland Customs' Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The reasons assigned by the absent members for their non-attendance at the call of the House, were taken into consideration, and determined upon, with the exception of those afforded by Mr. Wood, the consideration of which were deferred till Tuesday next; and the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Fortin, to resolve that William Henry Scott, Esquire, member for the county of Two Mountains, not having offered any excuse, has committed a breach of the privileges of this house, was also deferred till Tuesday next.

The house went into committee on the fourth report of the standing committee of grievances, which declares that Lord Aylmer has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and passed a resolution concurring in the report, which was reported to the house. Mr. O'Callaghan then moved that the house doth concur in the said resolution. Mr. Blackburn moved that the consideration of the said motion be postponed till Friday next, yeas 11, nays 38. The main motion was then agreed to, yeas 48, nays 4.—(Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Moore and Wells;) and on Motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, an address was voted to his Excellency, praying he would be pleased to transmit the said report and resolution to his Majesty's Government in England.

The Fire Societies Bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

Some progress was made in committee on the Tavern keepers bill; the committee to sit again on Friday.

Four o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Thibaudau reported on the Gaspe Fisheries bill; committed for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Leslie the order for considering the propriety of reducing the duties on Tobacco, imported by inland navigation, was revived, and fixed for Friday next.

Mr. Leslie introduced a bill to regulate the measurement of Coals, and also a bill to provide for the management and care of the Lachine canal, and to establish certain rates, tolls and duties to be taken thereon; second reading Friday next.

Mr. Cherrier introduced a bill to regulate the mode of summoning defendants who have no known domicile in this province, in matters of *saisie arret*; second reading Saturday next.

Mr. Kimber presented the 2d report of the Standing committee on the Jesuits Estates, which was concurred in by the house. (The report recommends that the consideration of the several matters referred to the committee be resumed at an early hour of the next session.)

The Depots of provisions bill was passed.

A message was received from the Council agreeing to the bill to continue for a limited time, certain acts therein mentioned, with amendments in the English version only, which were concurred in by the house.

A bill to provide more effectually for the safe conveyance of prisoners charged with criminal offences, from the country parts of the province, to the common gaols of the several Districts—and a bill to enable the Justices of the Peace to repress certain proceedings known by the name of *Charivaries* were received from the council, and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Gury, the house resolved to enquire, in committee, on the 2d March next, into the truth or falsehood of the evidence of one William Dodds, a witness examined before the committee of grievances, as recorded by the said com-

mittee. The Quebec Gazette containing the communication signed 'Piacular,' and the affidavit of William Dodds, laid before the house by Mr. Neilson, were referred to the committee; and it was ordered that a special Messenger be despatched for the said W. Dodds, and that he do attend the said committee.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the two following messages.—
Gosford, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of a letter which has been recently received by his Civil Secretary, from the Secretary of the committee of Trade at Montreal, together with a memorial from the members of the committee and others of the mercantile community of that city, representing the public advantage to be derived from the construction of a Lock at the Ste. Anne's rapids on the Rideau canal, and the Governor in Chief recommends the house to give this subject their early and favorable consideration.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Feb. 23, 1836.
Gosford, Governor in Chief.

Referring to his message of the 3d inst, communicating to the House of Assembly the proposals of his Majesty's Government respecting the erection of Light Houses on the Islands of Scatterie and St. Paul, the Governor in Chief now transmits to the house copies of communications on the subject, which he received yesterday from the Government of New Brunswick, evincing the disposition of the Legislature of that province to forward a measure of such great public utility, and he avails himself of the present opportunity to renew his favorable recommendation of this important object.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Feb. 23, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Power, the last message was committed to the committee on the report of the special committee presented yesterday, on the subject of Light house in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The house went into committee on the several reports of the Standing Committee of public accounts, on the state of the province, &c. and made some progress; the committee to sit again to-morrow.

Monday, 26th Feb., 1836.
10 o'clock A. M.

The bill concerning the erection of Parishes and the construction and maintenance of churches, Presbyteries and burial grounds, was ordered to be engrossed.

The following resolutions and Address were passed in committee, and concurred in by the house:—

[Six resolutions: 1st. Declaring that the officers had the means of furnishing the usual allowance to prisoners; 2d. That Collins' death was due to the culpable negligence of the officers, and especially the Jailor, E. Holland, and Physician D. Arnoldi; 3d. That besides 'negligence and inhumanity' the said Holland is not fit to fulfil the duties, because he is 'passionate,' and employs his two sons as Turnkeys, who are unfit by 'bad conduct, immorality and unfitness'; 4th. Dr Arnoldi openly used unjust and injurious remarks derogatory to the dignity of the Government as well as to the Assembly, 'tending to bring into contempt his Majesty's Government'; 5th. E. Holland and D. Arnoldi unworthy to enjoy confidence; 6th. An humble address to his Excellency to remove them.]

The following resolutions and address were also passed in another committee, and concurred in by the house:—

1. Resolved, That the cumulation of the offices of Executive Councillor and Judge of the court of Appeals, of Law clerk of the Legislative Council, of Auditor of Land Patents,—and of commissioner of the court of Escheats, in the same person, is contrary to the public good and incompatible with the due and efficient performance of the duties of the said offices; that neither of the offices of law clerk of the Legislative Council, or of commissioner of the court of Escheats ought to be acted upon by an executive councillor, and that both of them ought not to be held by one and the same person.

2. Resolved, That the cumulation of the offices of Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, and of Provincial Aid de Camp, in the same person, is contrary &c.; and that each of the said offices ought to be held by a separate person.

3. Resolved, That the accumulation of the offices of Executive councillor being a member of the court of Appeals; of commissioner of the Jesuits Estates, and of Master of the Trinity House at Quebec, in the same person, is contrary &c.; and that each of the said offices ought to be held by a separate person.

4. Resolved, That the cumulation of the offices of assistant civil Secretary, and of assistant in the Crown land office, in the same person, is contrary &c.; and that each of the said offices ought to be held by a separate person.

5. Resolved, That the cumulation of the offices of the coroner of the district of Three Rivers, and of clerk of the Peace for the same district, in the same person, is contrary &c.; and that each of the said offices ought to be held by a separate person.

6. Resolved, That the cumulation of the offices of Executive councillor being a judge of the court of Appeals, and of Grand Voyer for the district of Three Rivers, in the same person, is contrary &c.; and that each of the said offices ought to be held by a separate person.

7. Resolved, That an humble address be

presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief accompanied by a copy of the preceding resolutions, and of the report of a special committee of this house, on which they are founded humbly praying his Excellency to be pleased to give effect to the opinions therein expressed, and to remove a grievance long and earnestly complained of by all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this province, by causing each of the persons in whom the cumulation of offices mentioned in the said Resolutions and report exists, to make his election of one of the offices he may so hold, and remove him from the rest, and, also, by conferring the offices thereby rendered vacant, on separate persons, so as to ensure the due and efficient performance of the duties thereof.

4 o'clock, P. M.
The consideration of the council's amendments to the bill for the qualification of Justices of the Peace was fixed to-morrow.
Mr. Besserer presented the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the present state of affairs relating to the defalcation of the late Receiver General, committed for Monday next and to be printed.

Mr. Caron, reported on the Fire Societies bill; committed for Monday next.

Mr. Caron introduced a bill to provide for the medical treatment of Sick Marines second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, his Excellency's Message relative to the construction of a Lock at the Ste. Anne Rapids, was referred to the Standing committee of roads and public Improvements.

The bill to prevent and punish Stellation was read the second time and referred.

The engrossed bill from the council to repress charivaris, was read the second time and referred.

The house spent some time in committee on the public accounts, state of the province &c.; to sit again to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Resolutions proposed this 29th February instant, in the legislative council, by the Honorable Mr. MOFFATT, and concurred in by the house on the second reading of the bill from the assembly, intituled 'an act to make good certain sums advanced to meet the contingent expenses of the legislative council and of the house of assembly.'

1. That this bill received from the assembly, intituled 'an act to make good certain sums advanced to meet the contingent expenses of the legislative council and of the house of assembly,' provides that the sum not exceeding £3500, and another sum not exceeding £3000, making together £6500 currency, may be charged as therein mentioned, to cover the like sum advanced by his Excellency Lord Aylmer, late Governor in Chief of this province, for the contingent expenses of the house of assembly, on the Addresses of that house of the 1st December, 1832, & the 4th March, 1833; also that a sum not exceeding 3356 10 5 currency may be charged as therein mentioned, to cover a like sum advanced by his Excellency Lord Aylmer, late Governor in chief of this province, for the contingent expenses of the legislative council during the course of the year ended on the 10th October, 1833; and likewise that the sum of £22,000 currency may be charged as therein mentioned, to cover the like sum advanced by his Excellency the present Governor in chief of this province, for the contingent expenses of the house of assembly, on an address of that house of the 9th November, 1835.

2. That it appears by a printed statement of the 'contingent accounts of the house of assembly to the 31st December, 1833; that there was paid by the clerk of that house between the 11th January, and 20th December, 1833, to refund monies advanced at different periods by Thos. Wilson & Co. of London, to the hon. D. B. Viger, the sum of £92 14 6, which amount formed part of the sums advanced by the late Governor in chief of this province, on the address of the house of assembly for the contingent expenses of that house.

3. That it appears by another printed statement of the contingent accounts of the house of assembly, from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1834, with account of arrears due, including the expenses of the session, commencing the 21st February, and ending the 15th March, 1835, and other demands made up to the 15th October 1835, that there was paid by the clerk of that house between the 2d Jan. and the 24th June, 1834, to refund monies advanced in like manner by Thos. Wilson & Co. of London, to the hon. D. B. Viger, the further sum of £269 5s. 7d. and that it likewise appears by the said printed statement, that the following items are contained in the list of arrears and other demands made up to the 15th October, 1835, viz:—

To cover the amount voted for paying the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the hon. D. B. Viger in England, for the year 1833, as per resolution of the House of Assembly of the 19th March, 1833, £1700 sterling

To cover the same for the year 1834, as per resolution of the House of Assembly of the 15th February, 1834, £1700 sterling

To John Arthur Roebuck, Esq. salary as Agent of the House of Assembly, under a resolution of that House of the 28th

February, 1825, £600 sterling 666 13 4

To the same, allowance to meet his disbursements and contingent expenses in his said quality as Agent, under the above resolution, £500 sterling 555 11 6 forming together £5269 5s. 6d. intended to be defrayed out of the £22,000 advanced by the present Governor in chief, on the address of the House of Assembly of the 9th November last, for the contingent expenses of that house.

4. That the said sums of £892 14 6 and £5269 5 6, forming together the sum of £6162 currency, not being for the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly, but for salaries and allowances to persons appointed to office by the single vote of that house, are nevertheless by the provisions contained in the before mentioned bill, now attempted to be sanctioned and covered, contrary to the declared opinion and express votes of this house, and in violation of the undoubted rights of the people of this province.

5. That this house, in the humble address voted by this house to the King on the 1st April, 1833, made the following declaration in reference to the mission of the hon. D. B. Viger to England: 'We humbly submit that the representations made by this gentleman to your Majesty's Government, ought to be received with extreme caution, because the Legislative council have never assented to his mission—have never had official communication of any instructions given to him, or of despatches received from him,—and he has committed a gross breach of the constitutional rights of this house, by receiving a large annual salary from the Assembly, knowing the same to be without the sanction of law, paid to him out of the public money advanced upon the single votes of that house for defraying its ordinary contingent expenses.

6. That his Excellency Lord Aylmer, late Governor in Chief of this Province, in his message to the House of Assembly of the 10th March 1835, in answer to the address of that house of the 5th March, 1835, praying for the issue of his excellency's warrant for £18,000, to pay off the arrears of the said house for the arrears due and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the said house for the then session, made the following statement:—

'Moreover upon the journals of the house of assembly of the session of 1834, a letter is recorded from Mr. Hay, (Under Secretary of State for the colonial department,) dated 15th May 1833, addressed to Mr. Viger, in which that gentleman is informed, that 'his Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonial department would deem the admission of a permanent agent by one branch of the legislature of a colony, as an innovation upon ordinary practice, inconvenient in its operation, and dangerous as a precedent; and in a subsequent letter, Mr. Viger is again informed that Mr. Hay has been desired to repeat that the Secretary of State cannot consent to receive him (Mr. Viger) in an official capacity.' It is manifest, therefore, that the Governor in chief, by issuing his warrant for the payment of any sum in which the allowances of Mr. Viger as agent of the assembly in England, should be included, would not only constitute himself a party to an act which the legislative council declares to be 'a gross violation of their constitutional rights,' but would also in so doing, give the sanction of the King's authority to the sanction of the King's authority distinctly repudiated by his Majesty's Government at home.

7. That it was under the circumstances stated in the foregoing Resolutions, to all of which his Excellency the present Governor in chief must be presumed to be cognizant, that his Excellency was pleased to make the before-mentioned advance of £22,000, on the Address of the House of Assembly of the 9th November last, and which the bill received from the Assembly proposes to sanction.

8. That this House is disposed to concur in a bill to make good so much of the sums advanced by his Excellency Lord Aylmer, late Governor-in-chief of this province, as well as by his Excellency the present Governor-in-chief, as may have been applied to defray the ordinary contingent expenses of either of the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, but for the expenditure of any portion of the said advances incurred or to be incurred for the mission of the said hon. D. B. Viger, or for the said J. A. Roebuck, Esquire, the same not having been sanctioned by any law or usage of this province, and against which this House has solemnly protested, and again protests.

9. That for the reasons set forth in the foregoing Resolutions, this House will proceed no further in the said bill, intituled 'An Act to make good certain sums advanced to meet the contingent expenses of the legislative council and of the house of assembly.'

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, held on the 27th February, 1836, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, 1.—That the views of his Majesty's Government in relation to the constitutional questions at issue in this province, as set forth in the extracts from the instructions to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, communicated by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to the Legislature of that province, and the line of policy prescribed to Sir Francis B. Head, with respect to the questions at issue in Upper Canada, in so far as the same can be rendered applicable to this province, are

calculated, if honestly carried into effect, to promote the cause of good Government.

Resolved, 2.—That Constitutionalists are not disposed to shield the malversations of any individual in office; that they do not sympathise with the hopes or fears of office seekers, and disapprove of the undue importance which has been attached to this subject by the British press generally; and that they will rest satisfied with any appointments to office which may be made provided the essential qualifications of integrity and ability, are properly considered.

Resolved, 3.—That the population of British and Irish descent noticed, with a well founded apprehension, certain passages in the opening speech of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford—more especially, the eulogy of a system which has been productive of consequences fatal to the peace and prosperity of the colony—which formed a prominent subject of complaint in the petitions to his Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, and had been referred for investigation to the Commission of Enquiry of which his Excellency is the head and that, the recent message of his Excellency to the Assembly, adhering to every declaration made by him on the first meeting of the Legislature, as conveying 'the sense in which the instructions from his Majesty's Government are understood by those who are to execute them,' cannot but disturb our confidence in the justice or wisdom of those who have departed from the character of impartiality, so necessary to their station, by avowing hasty and inaccurate opinions on the matters submitted to their investigation.

Resolved, 4.—That his Excellency's admiration of 'the system,' having been founded on the supposition that 'it sustained a dense rural population without the existence of any class of poor,' it might naturally have been expected that the facts made known in the addresses of this association, and substantiated by the records of the provincial legislature, shewing that there is in Canada, 'a class of poor,' for whose assistance the provincial funds have been, at different periods, lavishly bestowed, would have induced his Excellency to entertain doubts of the excellence of 'a system,' under which the rural population have been in many instances reduced to a state of pauperism, unknown in other parts of the North American continent, where, happily for the inhabitants, a different system prevails.

Resolved, 5.—That 'the system,' which it has pleased his Excellency to declare, 'there is no thought of endeavoring to break up,' consists in the setting apart one-seventh of the Township lands for the support of a Protestant clergy; in holding in mortmain a large extent of Seigniorial lands; in the establishment and support of French colleges, of a rigidly exclusive character; in a code of laws, imposing a tax of eight and one-third per cent. on every sale of landed estate; in the absence of Registry offices, thereby creating a general distrust in the titles and securities of land; and in various other evils, affecting the daily transactions of life; depressing industry and enterprise; encouraging and protecting fraud; disturbing the peace of society, and preparing men's minds for any, and every effort to work out their deliverance.

Resolved, 6.—That this committee deem it incumbent on them to declare, that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion so frequently made by the French leaders, that the system of law in force in this province, was guaranteed and confirmed to the French population, by the British Government, in the articles of capitulation and treaty of cession; they further declare that the existence of that system is a manifest violation of his Majesty's proclamation in 1763, inviting immigrants from the British Isles to make Canada their home, and guaranteeing to them a system of law in accordance with their previous habits, and with the spirit of the free institutions to which they have been accustomed; that this state of things, so derogatory to British justice, is solely maintained by the intervention of Imperial power; and that the colonists of British and Irish descent, if unrestrained by other ties, would speedily devise the means of emancipating themselves from the galling oppressions to which they are subjected by the persecuting spirit and exclusive pretensions of their French opponents.

Resolved, 7.—That in the opinion of this committee, it would be impolitic and unwise for the Constitutional party to bestow its confidence or support on his Excellency the Governor in chief, so long as his present line of policy is adhered to: or to identify itself with any of the great political parties in England, and that the only prudent or safe course, in the present state of affairs, consists in firmly and energetically maintaining the objects and demands recapitulated in the reports and addresses of this association.

Resolved, 8.—That the high degree of prosperity which Upper Canada has attained, and the comparative state of tranquillity she enjoys when contrasted with the condition of this Province, conclusively establish the fact:—that other, and more exciting causes, exist, to disturb the peace of this community, than the agitation of those constitutional questions common to both provinces: that these causes have been clearly defined and set forth in the addresses of this association; and the opposition of the French party to the salutary reforms demanded in those addresses, is the great cause of the dissensions which disturb the peace of society in this Province.

Resolved, 9.—That the selfish, illiberal and anti-commercial policy of the French

leaders, and the inertness of the French population, by withholding co-operation in works of internal improvement, led our brethren of Upper Canada to look abroad for those facilities which are denied in the natural channel for their trade,—the Saint Lawrence. That this association again expresses the earnest hope, that a wise policy will repair the error committed in dividing the former Province of Quebec, and, by uniting, what should never have been disjoined confer prosperity on this Province, and firmly ally the interests of both.

Resolved, 10.—That the project of annexing the County of Vaudreuil, and the Island of Montreal, to Upper Canada, would meet with the unqualified approbation of this association and would be hailed as a boon only secondary to the union of the two provinces.

Resolved, 11.—That this association disclaims any control over the newspaper press of this city, and is, in no respect chargeable with the opinions it promulgates; that this announcement is deemed necessary, to prevent misconceptions, to correct errors, and to give assurance of an undeviating adherence to the principles enunciated in the various addresses and reports of this association.

Resolved, 12.—That these Resolutions be published in the journals of this city.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, Upper Canada, January.
What will become of the British portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada? they will not have long to wait...suppose your worthy French patriots endeavour, when paramount in authority, to sooth Upper Canada for a time; still the great influx of Americans to purchase land—their anxiety to introduce their own institutions and to become a State, will soon give our brethren of British origin powerful assistance. Look what is going on at Texas by a mere handful of Americans, and you may form a tolerably correct conjecture how very quickly the French would be overpowered without direct interference from any quarter. But even this process will be found too slow, in working, & will be greatly accelerated by other powerful causes. The Government of the United States will not lose a single moment after Great Britain has relinquished Lower Canada, in demanding from the *Nation Canadienne* the free navigation of the St. Lawrence: They will never suffer a paltry Colony, divided within and under a protection from without, to retain the sole possession of the most splendid approach to America. This is an object which our neighbours have long coveted, and for the obtaining of which they have been almost disposed to risk a war with the most powerful of nations. Ingress and egress by the St. Lawrence will be enjoyed by the Americans within less than one year after the independence of Lower Canada. Then will arise questions about the duties levied at Quebec and Montreal. Every thing which is imported under American names—contentions will arise and the United States will send ships and troops to protect her commerce. Montreal and Quebec will be filled with American merchants and artisans, they will complain of the iniquity of French laws, &c.—disputes will multiply, and mutual irritations increase, till the colony voluntarily becomes a member of the Union, or is controlled by superior force. The River St. Lawrence is the direct channel to the Ocean, for the productions of more than one hundred thousand square miles of territory. Its commerce must therefore increase most rapidly, and as the French have to turn for traffic it will be completely engrossed by persons of British origin, wealth will follow, they will gradually invest a portion of their capital in landed property, their numbers will multiply, and in a very few years assure them a decided majority in the provincial Legislature. On obtaining this majority the French will soon disappear from public view. The Seigneuries will fall into other hands, and they will become, as they deserve, hewers of water. This process, rapid as it certainly would be in its consummation, will be further quickened by Upper Canada, which no soothing can stop from immediately coming into collision with the Lower province when forsaken by Great Britain, and this much sooner perhaps than common decency would permit the Government of the United States to interfere. In truth the first interference of that Government will be in all probability as mediator or umpire between the provinces, but it will be a sort of Roman interference, and compel both to become members of this already overgrown Union. I shall only trouble you once more with noticing some of the effects which will certainly follow the incorporation of Lower Canada with the United States.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

MR. JUSTICE GALE.

SIR.—I have carefully looked into the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee of the Assembly on Grievances. It is signed 'E. B. O'Callaghan, Chairman,' and dated 5th February 1836. Of all the reports which I have seen, it sets forth in the clearest point of view the tyrannical and proscriptive character of the Assembly, and its hostility to the common rights of British subjects when exercised in opposition to the opinions and declarations of the 'French origin' majority. The chair-

man is the well known nominee of Mr. Papineau for the county of Yamaska, where this Mr. O'Callaghan, the 'contingency' editor of the English organ of the French party, was utterly unknown to the electors.

His Excellency is required 'to take immediate steps to have the said Samuel Gale removed from the office of Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this province;' yet there is not a single allegation against him as a Judge. The only allegations of any importance are that when he was chairman of the quarter Sessions at Montreal, some seven years ago, he paid a Magistrate to assist him in doing his duty, and offered money in 1827 to an individual, an elector of Sorel, to vote for Mr. Attorney-General Stuart. These allegations are not supported by any evidence examined before the committee, but by some extracts from the Report of 1829, taken without cross-examination, and resting upon very weak grounds.

All the other charges are, that he visited the Townships 'in 1822 or 1823,' and supported a petition to Parliament,—that he went to England in 1828 to support Lord Dalhousie's Administration and certain petitions to parliament, and gave his opinions in answer to certain questions put to him by a committee of the House of Commons.

The right of British subjects to petition the King and Parliament, and to express their opinions therein, is as sacred as the freedom of person and the security of property: they are more sacred than the right of the house of assembly to their privileges, which they abuse, and which as well as their own existence, depend on an act of the British Parliament. It is this right of petitioning, and the privileges of the house of commons, which the assembly of Lower Canada attack in the report in which they have concurred.

As to the *blackguardism* of the report, it is worthy of no further remark, than that the doctor shows so much proficiency, that it may be doubted if he is not now equal to his master.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.
Quebec, 24th Feb., 1836.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 8, 1836.

We refer our readers to the Routine business of the Assembly for the answer of his Excellency to the demand of that body, for the suspension of Mr. Justice Gale. His Excellency is not so blind as the French faction supposed. Of the frivolous objections to Judge Gale none was so indicative of their feelings towards the 'hated English' as that of Mr. Gale's, procuring signatures in the Townships to the petition for Register Offices in 1827.

The French party did not pretend to have any objection to him since his elevation to the Bench but the true objection, the most powerful and insuperable is, that Mr. Gale is of English extraction.

We are rather surprised that his Excellency did not suspend him, in accordance with the 'principles of my speech' that 'the most essential elements of fitness for office is to be acceptable to the great body of the people.' It is evident that Mr. Gale is not acceptable to the 'great body of the people' i. e. to the French Canadians, and Mr. Gale should therefore have been suspended. We are also a little sorry that Mr. Gale was not suspended. From the supineness of constitutionalists, from the ease with which they have submitted to the traitorous violation of the 31st of the King, we perceive that more acts of oppression (can there be greater?) are required to rouse them to action. The suspension of Mr. Gale would have increased the bitterness of feeling, with which the present administration is viewed in the Townships; and for that reason are we sorry that it did not take place. Mr. Gale has procured for the Townships, what the Townships never were able to force from the French Assembly. He it was who was mainly instrumental in procuring for them a representation in Parliament, although the French faction took care that it should have little effect. He it was who procured for them the establishment of Register offices to which faction express such deadly hatred. He, therefore must be greatly obnoxious to the 'great body of the people,' and his suspension would have roused every Englishman against the present weak trucking, Frenchified head of the Executive. Mr. Papineau's pottle companion, the 'Yours most truly' of Mr. Vanfelson and Inquisitor-in-chief.

The Assembly in their French vanity, and their paid partisans in order to earn their wages, have ascribed to that body the boons of the Township representation and of the Register offices. But what is the truth? The British Ministry, on the representations of Mr. Gale, had determined to make an equitable division of the province and to provide register offices, when the Assembly took the alarm, and with

cunning peculiarly French, resolved to make a shew of being liberal by granting the Townships' demands. But for giving us seven or eight members they took to themselves eighty, and as to registers, they took care that they should exist only for a few years. The Register act expires in 1838. Their passing those acts proves that their objections to Mr. Gale are on this head perfectly groundless. And that poor ninny Child should be kicked out of the house by the Frenchmen, for signing the petition of 1827. Po-or crea-ture!

The resolutions of the Montreal Association, are in to day's paper. We do not think that they will tend to increase the stability of the constitutional cause. We stated on publishing the Association's address, in January last, that there were some points, of which we disapproved, but forbore discussion, in the hope that they would not be revived. We now deeply regret that public duty compels us, at the hazard of occasioning a division among constitutionalists, to notice them with disapprobation.

The 5th contemplates the stripping of the Protestant Church of its lands. This we shall most strenuously oppose. The right of the Protestant church, (whatever the term *Protestant Church* may mean) to hold its lands is founded on an Act of the British Parliament. The object of the lands being granted, was to support a *Protestant* clergy. This object surely is worth attending to by the Protestant inhabitants of the colony, especially since the Roman Catholic clergy retain possession, *contrary to law*, of upwards of a million of acres of land, and at the same time are entitled to levy tithes.

The 10th resolution resolves that the annexation of the island of Montreal to U. C. would meet with their unqualified approbation. We deplore this resolution. It will be opposed we doubt not by every branch in the district, at least certainly by every branch in the Townships. We are not blind to the advantages that must accrue to the neighboring country, from the increase in population, which, we are aware, the annexation of the island would soon produce. Did we look no farther than that, our objections would not be weighty. But when we regard it in connexion with the commercial relations of the Townships, and the political and commercial state of the province, we must say that the measure in our opinion is fraught with evil consequences. We do not wish to enter at length into the subject just now, believing that the Association will devise less objectionable means for throwing off the thralldom in which Montreal lies. We would impress on constitutionalists of Montreal that the moment, the Montreal Association acts only for the benefit of Montreal, then fears are to be entertained that other Associations will look upon it with distrust.

The only means for the political salvation of Englishmen in Canada, is the union of the two provinces. All schemes short of that are in our opinion, futile. Let Montreal demand the annexation of the whole province, and we shall go with it heart and soul. Things have now arrived at such a pitch, that we do not believe that one constitutionalist will be found, who would not lay his shoulder stoutly to the lever, which would crush the *National* faction by a union. But few constitutionalists will be found out of Montreal, who approve of the project of the Executive committee. We have one satisfaction, the resolution has not yet been approved by the Association.

We have objections to others of the resolutions, but we shall postpone them, in hopes that the Association will not sanction the resolves of its Executive committee.

A Challenge. The Eastport Sentinel, boasting of its own town, says: 'We have the most fog, the warmest winters, the coolest summers, the best potatoes, the fastest packets, and catch the most fish of any town in the State of Maine.'

Not quite so fast, if you please, Mr. Sentinel. We can beat that—and we live beyond the limits of Maine. Pittsburgh has the most smoke, the greatest variety of weather, both in summer and in winter, the most industrious mechanics, the fewest grog shops, the best wives, and the prettiest sweethearts of any city of its population in the Union. Can you keep a secret?—Hah!—Tell no body, then, for we do not wish our happiness to be known, lest our less fortunate fellow creatures should diminish their felicity by envying ours.—*Pittsburgh Visitor.*

Florida.—From the Charleston papers of the 13th, we have advices from St. Augustine to the 5th inst., but there is no in-

telligence of importance, or interest, except farther particulars of the melancholy affair which has been so darkly alluded to by the southern papers. All the information we now have is in a letter from Lieutenant Dancy, at Fort Drane. Lieut. Ward, he says, mutilated and drawing a brace of pistols, threatened to shoot his commanding officer, Col. Parish; the latter having a gun in his hand, immediately shot him dead.

The whole of the volunteers had in consequence withdrawn from the fort, and left Gen. Clinch with only his five companies of regulars.

Col. Parish is said to have been tried by a court martial and acquitted.

The Red Rovers still continue their ravages in Florida, and rumors are as plenty as blackberries. No decisive engagement has yet taken place.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the citizens of the southern states, who have with so much gallantry and promptitude volunteered their services in aid of their suffering brethren in the territory. Every town and village has furnished its quota, and those who were unable to go themselves have contributed from their means. At a meeting in New Orleans twelve thousand dollars were subscribed by the merchants alone.—Gen. Scott on his arrival, will find a larger disposable force than has been assembled at any one point for many years.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

A wag went last week to the Washington market to purchase eggs. He found a countryman with a basket containing the quantity he wanted, after agreeing upon the price, he told the countryman to hold his arms, and he would count them out of the basket. He did so, and piled them, amounting to five dozen, up to his chin; then told him to hold on, till he ran home for his change. After waiting till his arms ached with the load, without a return of his customer, he was relieved from his awkward predicament by crying murder.

'I was going,' said an Irishman, 'over Westminster Bridge the other day, and I met Pat Hewins. 'Hewins,' says I, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well,' says he, 'thank you, Donnelly,' says I 'that's not my name.' 'Faith; no more is mine Hewins,' says he. 'So we looked at each other again,' and sure it turned out to be neither of us.

A person who had a most splendid red face, was angry with his son for having gunpowder. 'Having gunpowder!' said he, 'I will set my face against it.' For heaven's sake, sir, consider what you are about,' answered the boy, 'for if you do we shall all be blown up.'

Charles, the bold King of France, being seated at the same table with Dunns Scotus, and the philosopher making some remarks not quite consonant to French politeness, the King asked him what was the difference between a *Scot* and a *Sot*. 'Only the length of the table,' replied the sage.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
ASHES, Pots per cwt.	33	0	33	9
Pearls	40	0	41	0
Montreal Brands.				
Flour Superfine	Canada	00	0	32 6
Fine		80	0	30 6
Middling		27	6	0 0
Pollards		none		
Superfine, U. S.		30	0	31 3
Red, L. C. Wh. per minot	5	0	5	6
Black Wheat,		3	0	0
Salt, Liverpool, per min.	1	6	1	9
Pork, Mess. per bbl.	107	6	110	0
"P. Mess.		0	0	87 6
"Prime		67	6	70 0
"Cargo		55	0	60 0

CARDING MACHINES.

A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall.

Montreal. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 26, 1836. 48—tf.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.

A LSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

Notice.

A T a meeting of Delegates from the Temperance Societies of St. Armand, a Seigniorial Temperance Convention was appointed to be held at Sagersville on Friday the 11th inst. at one O'Clock P. M.
B. MAYNARD, Secretary.
St. Armand, March 8th, 1836.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.
JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tf

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to
MRS. JANE COOK.
Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 26—tf.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all those that have any claim against the Estate of the late

David Partelow,

Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his house in Henryville on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and all those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.

SETH WARNER.

Tutor to the Minors of the late

DAVID PARTELOW.

Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47—4w.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that all claims, demands, or accounts against the Estate of the late

John Armington Rhodes, Esq.,

in his life time of St. Armand, and Province of Lower Canada, shall be presented for adjustment to W. W. SMITH, Esquire, at Phillipsburg, St. Armand, on or before the 15th day of March next.

In default of which, they the said claimants or any of them, will be forever thereafter barred from any claim or demand against the said Estate.

LUCY MATTOCKS,

Tutrix.

W. W. SMITH,

Subtutor.

Phillipsburg, Feb. 15th, 1836. 46—3w.

Temperance!!

JUST Published, and for sale at this office,

A defence of the Temperance Society,

in answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HOPKINS.

By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Armand East.

Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

For Sale

OR

To Let,

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.
HENRY BRIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay. 36 tf.

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market affords great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.
JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

POETRY.

The Used Up.

The jig is up: I have been flung
 Sky high; and worse than that;
 The girl whose praises I have sung,
 With pen, with pencil, and with tongue,
 Said 'No!' and I felt flat.

Now I will neither rave nor rant,
 Nor my hard fate deplore;
 Why should a fellow look aslant,
 If one girl says she won't or can't,
 While there's so many more?

I strove my best! it wouldn't do!
 I told her she'd regret:
 She'd ruin my heart, and chances, too,
 As girls don't like those fellows who
 Their walking papers get.

In truth, I lov'd her very well,
 And thought that she lov'd me;
 The reason why I cannot tell,
 But when I wooed this pretty belle,
 'Twas a mistake in me.

She's dark of eye; and her sweet smile,
 Like some of which I've read,
 Is false; for she, with softest guile,
 Lured me 'mong rocks, near love's bright isle,
 And then—she cut me dead.

My vanity was wounded sore—
 And that I hate the worst;
 You see a haughty look I wore,
 And thought she could not but adore,
 Of all men, me the first.

Well, thank the fates, once more I'm free,
 At every shrine I'll bow;
 And if a girl again cheats me,
 Exceeding sharp I guess she'll be—
 I've cut my eye teeth now.

Oh, like the bumble-bee I'll rove,
 Just when and where I please—
 Inhaling sweets from every grove,
 Humming around each flower I love,
 And dancing in each breeze.

THE TWO BRIDEGROOMS.

The sun went down on the plains of Palestine, tinged with a redder hue the dark stains of battle. The Infidel had retired; and the field, from whence, but a little time before, the clang of arms went up into the still skies of Syria, where the brazen helm and the pale crescent gave back their double flood of sun light—and where the chivalrous lances of Christendom bore down the infidel scimitar, lay silent beneath the darkness—save when some stifled groan—or muttered prayer of the dying told that the work of death was yet unfinished.

Bravely had Rupert Merton and his bosom friend, the young Knight of Anselm, borne themselves in the terrible strife of that day. But, in the last struggle—just as the vast sea of turbans and scimitars rolled backward from the fierce onset of the Christian chivalry, they had been separated from each other; and Rupert, with a boding heart, discovered that his friend was not among the weary and war-spent soldiers who gathered together in the Syrian twilight, with those mingled emotions of pain and triumph, which victory, attained only by better sacrifices, must always inspire. He turned away from the congratulations of his knightly brethren, and sought the bloody scene of the recent encounter.

Fearful were the sights and sounds which pained the senses of Rupert Merton as he stole watchfully among the ghastly wrecks of the fierce death-grapple. On one hand lay the tall and graceful form of the Moslem, with his brazen helmet and light armor, and on the other, the stalwart Knight of Christendom, girded in his cumbrous armor, like a thrown-down statue of iron with his cross-handled sword still grasped in hand which might never more lift its heavy gauntlet. The writhing forms of the dying were around him—their ghastly countenances turned upward to the dim twilight—with here and there a friend bending anxiously over them. Rupert hurried onward. A low moan at his side at length arrested his attention. He paused, and by the dim light he saw the familiar countenance of his friend. The helmet was off—and there was a ghastly paleness in the features, which faintly smiled upon him. Robert of Anselm had fallen.

Rupert knelt at his side. The wounded man, rallying his last energies, murmured faintly—'Merton, tell my lady-love how I have fallen. Let her know that her knight died in his armor as a knight should die.' There was a struggle in his ghastly features—his lips moved—the ear of Rupert listed in vain.

'Peace to thee, valiant knight!' said Rupert Merton, as he rose from bending over the inanimate form of his friend—'A braver never laid lance in rest, and a worthier never knelt at the shrine of beauty!' And he left him to the loneliness of the gathering night, which now hung over the battle-field with the darkness of a funeral pall.

Two years had passed away; and one of England's pleasant villages was enlivened with the gaiety and splendor of a merry bridal. It was the bridal of Rupert Merton, to the lady-love of Robert of Anselm—the knight who fell with his good sword in hand and his armor on, in the wars of Palestine.

Marvel not, reader that the betrothed of Anselm should so soon yield herself to the addresses of another. Did she forget her lover—the good knight who had borne her name on his helmet through the reddest fields of Palestine. Did she cease to remember him, who had laid at her feet the wrested sword and the conquered banner of his enemies—whose armor she had herself laced for its last trial—him, at the mention of whose return she had looked forward with the anxiety of love? Never! She had wept sadly at the story of his fall—glorious as it was—she had offered to many a shrine, prayers for the noble spirit which had passed away forever. But tears may not always flow—the fountains which have unsealed by the rude hand of affliction may close again. So it was with the lady Eleanor. The tide of agony settled down into the calm melancholy of a spirit sanctified and made better by the trial of grief. And, when she knew that the early love of Rupert Merton—a love which his friendship for Robert of Anselm had checked in its first revelation—still remained strong in his bosom, she listened to his words of affection, consolation, and sympathy. And she gave her plighted troth to the dearest friend of her dearest love.

They stood up together before the altar of the village church, and the multitude gazed on them with gratified eagerness. Both were pale—there was a melancholy on their features, which told how deeply they had both tasted of the bitter fountains of existence. But in the noble bearing of Rupert, and in the chastened beauty of his lovely partner, those who looked on them found much to admire; and a whisper of delight ran around the assembly for one moment, and then, as the imposing ceremony commenced, all became silent once more, in breathless attention.

A clatter of hoofs, as if a horseman were hurrying with the speed of life and death startled the assembly. The next moment the tall form of a knight in armor darkened the door of the church. The multitude gave way before his hasty and fierce stride.

'Hold!' he exclaimed, in a loud tone of command—'that lady is my betrothed bride. Lady Eleanor, I adjure thee, remember thy vow—break it not for a false traitor!'

All started and Rupert laid his hand on his sword. 'Sir Knight,' he said sternly, the hot blood rushing up to his pale forehead—'at another time thou shalt be fitly answered, if it so prove that thou art worthy of knightly dealing.' And he turned again to the priest at the altar.

The eyes of the stranger shone like fire beneath the bars of his vizor. 'Rupert Merton!' he shouted in a fierce and loud voice—'let the ceremony be stayed, or the sanctuary of the living God shall not protect thee!'

'Dastard!' returned Merton, conveying his trembling bride to the hand of his kinsman, and confronting the intruder—'Rupert of Merton asks no other protection save his own good sword. If thou hast the spirit of a knight, follow me!'

They strode through the church aisle together—and in another moment the quick clash of steel rang sharply on the ears of the horror-stricken assembly. The struggle was short—but desperate. Reckless of his own life, each seemed only to seek that of his enemy. Rupert, covered with wounds, reeled forward and grasped the throat of his enemy, with that fierce strength which passion lends to the last struggles of existence. His glazing eye blazed wildly open as he passed his sword like lightning thro' the body of the stranger. It was a fatal blow. Both fell at the same instant; and when the multitude gathered about them, they were dead.

'Unharm the stranger,' said the priest, as with a shudder he surveyed the dead forms before him. The helmet was unbound; and the haughty and dark features of Robert of Anselm were disclosed—features familiar to many who were present, although settled into the grimness of death. The knight of Anselm had recovered from his wounds; he had escaped from the captivity of the Infidel, and had sought his own loved England, the home of his betrothed—to die by the hand of Rupert of Merton!

'May God deal in mercy with their fierce spirits!' said the priest in a trembling voice. And the people murmured 'amen.'

The lady Eleanor died in the cell of a convent, after living for years with a withered heart and a weary spirit—in that dream-like apathy of feeling—that cold, dull torpor of despair, which is broken only by the releasing touch of death.

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RAPIDITY OF MODERN PRINTING.

'Can't you print me a bible?' said a good old lady who some years ago came into a printing office in the country.

'Certainly,' said a man at the case, who was dabbling at the types like a hen picking up corn—'certainly madam but not just at present. It will take some time to do it.'

'Oh,' returned the old lady, for that matter I'm in no great hurry—any time to-day will answer.

'To-day!' said the printer in astonishment—'why ma'am you don't think—'

'Oh yes,' said the good woman, seating herself on a bench and taking out her knitting—'I can wait just as well as not. It's only about one o'clock now, and I s'pose you'll get it done before tea time.'

'What! print a bible in an afternoon! why, ma'am, it would take me and my devil a whole year to print a Bible.'

'Oh, my gracious!' exclaimed the old lady, starting up in astonishment—you don't have the evil one to work for you, do you?

'Evil one? yes he's evil enough, lazy dog.'

'I wouldn't have him print a bible for me on no account. I shouldn't believe a word on't if he did—for he's a liar and the father of lies.'

'I don't know whether he's the father of lies or not. But he's true enough a lying little devil—there's no trusting him. I mean to cancel his indentures.'

'Well, good bye, Mr. Printer—I couldn't think of having a good book done in such a bad office. Employ the devil! O dear!'

The old lady made her way, with all haste out of the office; and when it is considered that she was unacquainted with the technical language of typographers, and did not know the difference between the printer's devil and the Old Nick himself, it must be owned that her horror was very natural.

The idea of printing a bible in one afternoon however preposterous as it might have been at the period of the above dialogue, would not, in the present day appear altogether out of the way. With steam engines and power presses, books are worked off with a rapidity which old John Faust, even with the aid of the devil, with whom he was accused of having made a league, could never have dreamed of. 2000 impressions an hour would astonish the ghost of the ingenious old Dutchman, if by any means he should be allowed to visit a modern printing office. 'Furfucht und der tyf!' he would exclaim—'I never taught all this wen I invents de art of printing. Vifty copies in von hour vas as much as I could do, for do live or me, vit mine own press. But now, mine Cot! dey makes no pones or striking off two toutsan, and all mitout the help ov a vinger, and yust by obberation of von shteam kettle!'

N. Y. Transcript.

Don't burn snapping wood.—Remember this. We like to have burnt out of 'bed and board,' the other night. Proving over a metaphysical volume late one evening last week, we perceived something woollen burning. Rose up and searched the carpet and found nothing. Returned back to the book but could not get rid of the smoke and burning sensation. Turning in the direction of the bed, lo! the smoke was rising as from a young coal-pit. It seems a spark had snapped out upon the bed, burnt through the thin outer covering, and was making rapid headway among the cotton wool of the thing called *comforter*. It required quite an effort to extinguish the fire. Had we been absent from the room at the time, we should have lost the spiral spring bed and also slept *comfortless* that night. Again we say, don't burn snapping wood. [Northampton Courier.]

Again we say don't be so silly as to read in bed.

Encouraging.—A young man in this country who had the felicity of waiting upon one of the young ladies home from a party, took the opportunity while she was searching for the door latch to inquire whether she was *courted*. 'Why,' replied she with the greatest ingenuousness. 'I'm sort o' and sort o' not, but rather sort o' not than sort o'.'

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.
 Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

STORE, ASHLEY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, In whole or in parts.

The premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

The stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missisquoi Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.
 Cookville, St. Armand, }
 29th November, 1835. } 34—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one the situation of which is more PLEASANT OR CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,
 the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHLEY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.
 Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, AT BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
 January 12 1836. }



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
 Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 19—tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application to the

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
 Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN AND PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.
 Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. } 35—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or setting on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

PROSPECTUS

of the Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one Journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has the greatest reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary requirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CASEROLSON the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

KEWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require only one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarendonville; Bardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ride, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4ly

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year—

Medals offered accordingly.

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetaceans of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Recording Secretary.

Oct. 13, 1835.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, railroads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 16th 1836.]